THE WILDERNESS How Gen. Grant Changed the Tactics of the Army of the Potomac.

TO THE EDITOR: The article in your issue of Feb. 4, under the heading of "The Great Captain; or, Personal Recollections of Gen. Dent. brings to my memory some of the movements Third Division, Second Corps-the Old Red Diamonds-on the three-days' battle of the Wilderness. May 7th our division was lying in rear of the breastwork on the right of the plank road. We were moved forward and formed in regiments by division on the colors, and marched through the woods, preceded by the sharpshooters as skirmishers. The woods had been burnt and fought over the two days previous, and many of our dead and the enemy's dead lay in clusters as we passed. We moved along without trouble until we could see in front of us what we thought was the abandoned rebel quarters, and we began to think they had evacuated, but just as we got in close range the enemy dropped some old blankets, which disclosed their cannon, and opened fire on us. You bet we dropped on our faces, and the missiles went over us with but slight damage. Immediately we arose and made a hasty move to the rear and marched back to our former position behind the breastwork. While we lay here we saw Gen. Meade and other officers. There was quite a discussion among the boys as to where Gen. Grant was, We were not very well acquainted with him, as none of us had seen him, except on one occasion, and that at the review at Brandy Station. Some claimed the man sitting by the tree whittling the pine root (not shingle, as Dent says) was he. Some of the boys were near where he sat, when an officer rode up to to a stone wall about 500 yards to the front." him and addressed him as Gen. Grant. By this we learned who he was, and many of the boys strolled near by where he sat to get a look at him. He seemed to have more interest in whittling the pine root than he had in the progress of the battle. Many comments were made by the boys about him, and some of them very harsh. I recall the expression of Fred L-, of my company, who said: "That - old fool don't know what to do. He has come up from the Western army, where they have been fighting skirmish-lines, and has found that we have lines of battle to fight here, and he is now studying how to get back across the Rapidan." It did look very much that way; for we had been charging the enemy in the woods for three days, and we felt satisfied that we could not do anything more than we had, and the general impression was that we would retreat somewhere that night. Sure enough, about 4 or 5 o'clock, we were ordered up, and our entire division marched to the rear down the plank road, and the men along the road

line of our division back down the road, and then it was taken up by other troops and the | matter I never saw a General or any other man cheering went along the line to the right, until | who could see all of a battle. it died away in the distance. We moved foron the plank road and filed left and halted in a | that kind when accorded to any particular tery of artillery was standing alongside of our to the private soldier they were of but little lying here a short time the men went to sleep, have them. The honor of having been a soltrampled and bruised against the burnt snags. In a short time the head of the column moved and we followed and marched all night and long as our comrade, the Editor, will give us full of water, so I could reach it with my hand. think that Gen. Grant was not going back | Koleen, Ind. across the Rapidan. The rebels reported to Richmond that we were retreating, and no TAKING OF CHATTANOOGA. doubt they had spies in our lines when this rear movement was made that gave the information during all that Wilderness campaign. I cannot recall where I got one night's sleep and when we did sleep it was with our harness on as we would half along the road, and I re- | land Monutains direct from Pelham, approachmember many times when on picket-duty I | ing Chattanooga from the north. Several days

## "The Slege of Vicksburg."

HAM, Co. K, 63d Pa., Sharpsville, Pa.

Grant's "Memoirs," in which he states, "at | immediately opposite the city. he was assisted to mount his horse and made | the colors of the 97th on its purapet.

willing to yearch for my responsibility as a morth of the river sent up a shout, while Cox's historian, but if he sees this communication I battery fired a solute of six gans. On reaching hope he will acquit me of any intention to be this fort (which has since been converted into Bassett, Austin, Neb.

Thirteenth Army Corps Budge, cle containing a cut of the Thirteenth Army Blonse, or surely some one of the 70 or 80 sol-Corps leidge appeared in THE NATIONAL TRUE. diers then in the fort, and in full view, would To THE EDITOR: During the last month sevheard from speaks in the highest terms of the that is, that skirmishing was distinctly heard got away with the rebs. I belonged to the Carroll Co., Ind. leadge and recommends its adoption. I also re- at the foot of Lookout Mountain, which was Third Division, Fourth Corps, Gen. Willich's ceived a letter from a prominent jeweler in undoubtedly the skirmi-hing which is referred Brigade, Col. John A. Martin, commanding our the same budge for a year pest. They are made | 4 refty soon, and it was not long until there was | battle than the Colonel, now Gov. John A. | Mai, Geo, B. Jenness, in his article on Gen. A. | 20 feet north of the Carter House, where we met of rickel silver, solid silver, and gold, and are a demonstration of Union troops coming in Martin. The right of our regiment rested on MeD. McCook at the battle of Parryville, Ky., the charging columns of the First Brigade, very handsome. I now have two of them in from that direction; but our flag had been Orchard Knob when the signal of six gans was says: "His two division (Nelson's and Davis's) when all advanced with them and charged up any possession and will give any of my old floating in the fort nearly an hour before this fired. As the last gun was fired the order was were in the advance and brought on the encomrades interested the desired information took place. No doubt Maj. Hohn honestly given to advance, and then the fun commenced, gagement early in the day." This is incorrect, wash or wood-house 10 or 15 feet to the south about the badges upon application. I am now supposed his regiment was the first in the city, It was about as near h as I ever want to as McCook's Corps was composed of Konsseau's, and a little to the west of the Carter House. I wearing one of them, and they will be gener- but in this be is mistaken. It was in recog. get. As we reached the foot of the ridge we Jackson's and Sill's Divisions, and the first two forced the door of the Carter House and put as ally adopted in this part of the country by the little for two or three minutes, but the boys participated in the engagement, and the batmembers of the old Thirteenth Corps, who are the first in the city that they were placed on saw it was sure death to stay there, so up they tery which he mentions as being in that part as could operate from the windows. I also thick in this vicinity. I might add that the provest duty and Gen. Wagner was made com- went without orders from any one, so far as I of the field where the most desperate fighting | forced the door of a small brick smoke-house, badge is suspended from a near crossear by one mand ant of the post, and was beld in reserve heard, and if orders had been given, I most asor two small links, upon which can be engraved and not called into action at the battle of Chick suredly should have heard them. I got about of A, 1st Ohio L. A. I would call his attention window. Four of my company were killed the name of company and regiment, or division among a Million Bankes, Lieutenant-Colo- half way up the ridge when a relat builet, to these hart, for every comrade who took part within a few feet of the Carter House one hour nel, 97th Gues. and brigade. - J. P. Van Nest, Wooster, O.

## The Incription in Cheraw Comery.

To THE Courter! Space the boys are wrang-Sprague, Co. G, 66th HL. I notice that he sends | 97th HL: an inscription and some verses copied from the Sin: I have the Post-office address of Dr cemetery at Cheraw, S. C. There were six Smith, of 17th lib. and I will furnish you the some verses written on the Lynch monument. He at once on receipt of \$1 in advance. only sends three, and imperfectly copied at Very respectfully, that. Was he short of paper, or was his time I wonder if the man is a swindler. Thos. Himited 7 C. A. Tompeins, Co. E. 137th N. Y., H. Kear, Cora, Smith Co., Kan. Glen Castic, N. Y.

G. A. R. Catalogue. 45, A. Annistronic. in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Asso. St. Here's my dollar for another year. - W. H.

ANTIETAM.

Comrade Walton Insists that Time Has not Dimmed TO THE EDITOR: I see in THE NATIONAL to these battles, and more especially as to the day that the Third Division, Sixth Corps, under private-in writing statements that do not exactly, as he thinks, coincide with the "facts"

written by an officer. Now I will just plead guilty to the soft impeachment of writing my former statement from recollection only," and also to entertaining the supposition that a private could see made by our regiment (the 63d Pa.) in the about as much of a battle as a line officer could; but if I am wrong in these points I humbly beg pardon, and will in future try to comply with the comrade's notions, so far as I

can conscientiously. And now, as the comrade has "drawn a concealed weapon" on me in the shape of a regimental history, of the existence of which I was ignorant, written by an officer, I will ask him to pardon me if I return his fire with "The History of the 30th Ohio," by Lieut. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, afterwards Colonel. On page 45 I find the following statement: "About 10 o'clock we started to the left and front, and after a zig-zag march, behind hills and along ravines, reached the Antietam about two miles below the bridge, crossed the stream, and moved up toward the bridge. In the meantime a severe battle had been going on in this locality, and it was only after a desperate struggle that the bridge was taken and the enemy driven from the hights on the river We now, in fact, were the advance, and when we came near the bridge we were formed in line and moved at once up the bank towards the enemy. On reaching the summit of the hill the enemy opened on us with his artillery, planted about 1,000 yards distant, with such fury as to compel us to fall back under cover of the bank. Here we remained about 30 minutes, when an order came from Colonel Scammon to again move forward at 'double-quick

Now Comrade Potter will please notice that, though my recollections do not correspond exactly with the "facts," as written on the spot, from our point of observation, and by an officer, too, yet, in the main points they are al-most identical. Although I had not read the account for 10 or 15 years at least, and had entirely forgotten that it was written at the time of writing my former letter, all of this simply proves my former supposition, to wit . that a private could see part of a battle, and that the principal events were liable to be burned into his memory so indelibly that he

could recollect them even after 23 years. But to come back to the point in question. think the comrade kicked before he was spurred, as there was nothing in my letter, nor is there in the history of the 30th, to take a single leaf from the laurels of the gallant troops-whoever they were, for I never knew until his letterwho fought the fierce battle at the bridge; but it only explains a little point that would naturally arise where his history says: "But before were picking up abandoned guns and smash- the colors of the two 51sts had touched the ing them around trees, etc. After we had long-disputed bridge the paniestricken rebels marched about four miles to the rear, we were | left their cover and fled." Now, no doubt, those filed off to the right of the road into a field and | very troops wondered what caused the panic, | but, if am not mistaken, the Johnnies could given 20 minutes for coffee. The coffee was hot yet when the order was given to fall in, and we | tell them that it was caused by the knowledge that their flank was in danger from troops comfiled out on the road and marched back to the ing up the stream "on the rebel side," though out of sight of the Union troops who were at When we arrived near the breastworks orders were given for every one to cheer, and we did. | the bridge, and that goes to show that although And we could hear the cheering follow the a line officer and even a private can see a part of a battle, they can't see it all; and for that

And now, as to the honor of the capture, etc., ward through the open space in the breastwork | I don't know anything about it, as honors of place where the fire had burned over the ground | command by the authorities generally resulted | during the battle the preceding days. A bat- in something substantial to the big officers, but line, bitched up and in line ready to move. The | practical value in the field, or even now, for pickets were firing constantly in our front and | that matter; and if the comrade wants to lay occasional spent balls would pass over us. After claim to the honors, why, all O. K., let him and all at once there came something like a dier for four years in the service of my counmighty rush from the right to the left. Every try, participating in 27 battles and being always one sprang to his feet and went pell-mell-men, on hand when I was needed, is glory enough battery horses and all-for about 300 feet, when for me, and I love all the comrades too well we stopped to see what was the matter. The | and respect them too much to refuse to allow batterymen straightened up their horses, the them any little pleasure of recollection of army men resumed their positions, and all was quiet; life; and so, comrade, here is my hand if you the gunners I owe what comfort I got that Mich. and no one could explain the cause of the stam- want it, and we will "talk about something | night, but that was not much. This man found pede. Several men were injured by being good to cat," as the boys used to say. But if it would give you any more pleasure to argue the case further, all right, here goes, just as part of the next day, and we soon began to the room .- J. E. Walton, Co. I, 30th Ohio, He also sat and talked with me a long time.

A Voice from the 97th Ohio.

TO THE EPITOR: Wagner's Brigade, of which the 97th Ohio was a part, crossed the Cumberhave been so sleepy that I would take tobacco | were spent about the bills north of the river, so that they would not go shut. - SAMUEL DUN- fronting the city, skirmishing with rebel pickets and exchanging shot and shell with the enemy. They occupied a strong fort on a beach on the east side of Cameron Hill, about 400 feet high, immediately overlooking the river inside To THE EDITOR: In a communication to the city limits. We had pushed their pickets THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, published in a back across the river and our picket-line finally recent issue I attempted to correct Gen. extended along the north bank of the river,

three points on the Jackson road, in front On the 8th day of September, 1863, the 97th of Leggett's Brigade," etc. I stated that John | Ohio was on picket duty and occupied that E. Smith was in command of the First Brigade, | line, skirmishing with the enemy across the Third Division (Logan's), Seventeenth Corps | river all day. The next morning (Sept. 9), as (McPherson's), during the operations against soon as it was light enough to see, it was dis-Fort Hill (as it was known), and that he led covered that the heavy guns in this fort had the advance into Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. I | been removed, although the pickets were still was wrong, and desire to make the acknowl- there and resumed their firing. It soon became edgment as broad as possible. Gen. Smith was evident that the robels were evacuating the in command of the First Brigade at the invest- city, and about 8 o'clock a. m. their officer of ment of Vick-bury, and until June 4, 1963, the day rode down the line and took off his He was then assigned to the command of a pickets. A citizen then waved his white handdivision, and Gen. M. D. Leggett succeeded | kerchief to us. Two line officers of the 97th him as commander of the First Brigade, and became commander of the Third Divison when eross over and bring back the old mule ferry-Gen. Lagan left us for a higher command. | boat that my at the wharf at the foot of Market The saps loading to the mine were made, the street. Taking two companies of the 97th with mine charged and exploded while Gen. Leggett the colors, Maj. Moore and myself, with our was in command of the First Brigade. In the horses, boarded the ferryboat we didn't swim . attempt to hold the crater after the explosion, erosed over quickly, deployed as skirmishers, he was severely wounded on the 25th or 26th and climbed the steep declivity into this fort, of June; but when the 4th day of July arrived took possession of it, and immediately planted

the first untry into Vicksburg at the head of At the sight of the flag as it floated from this fort, from which we had been vigorously shelled I do not suppose that Gen. Leggett would be for several days, the whole brigade on the hill city, but the Stars and Stripes had not yet Jersey, Point Fleasant, Ocean Co., N. J. To THE LIBTOR: A few days after my arti. made their appearance on the Crutchfield

## He Is On Profit Bent.

\* \* Piles, fistule, rupture and stricture weeks to do without THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, L. A., Brockport, N. Y. Comrades: Send for my new illustrated radically cured. Book of particulars 10 cents but I cannot. I must hear from the Mule and Detroit, Mich. | ciation, Buffalo, N. Y.

MONOCACY.

TO THE EDITOR: July 9, 1864, is a day that TRIBUNE of March 11, 1886, that Comrade Pot- will long be remembered by the surviving ter, of the 21st Mass., takes exceptions to my | members of the 14th N. J., and particularly so statements made in a former letter in regard by your humble correspondent. It was on that capture of Burnside's Brigade, and objects to Gen. Lew Wallace, was attacked by the rebels the use of memory-and especially that of a under Gen. Early at Monocacy, Md. About 12 o'clock the rebel pickets drove in our cavalry outposts on our left, and took a position with a strong skirmish-line on a high ridge west of Mr. Thomas's house, and south of the Washington pike. Our regiment was placed in position in Mr. Thomas's lawn, north of the house, behind a large hawthorne hedge, from which position we charged the rebel line and drove them toward the river, killing and capturing many of them, among the latter a Colonel badly wounded in the groin. We remained quietly in this position till about 3 o'clock, when we discovered the enemy advancing on us in two lines of battle, mostly on our left flank, at least a half mile away, without a tree or obstruc-tion of any kind to hide them. It was certainly a grand sight as they advanced, in good order, with their numerous battle-flags waving in the breeze. We began firing at once, but it made no difference. On they came with quick step until they got within 300 yards of us. Then our regiment and the 87th Pa. was moved by the left flank and changed front to prevent them from flanking us. At the beginning of this movement I was hit in the left ankle by a minie-ball, completely crushing the joint. 1 started to retreat, but found I could not walk; so I stood there until two of my comrades placed me on their gun, and, with my arms around their necks, started to the rear with me. But ere they got 20 steps I was struck with another minie-ball under the shoulderblade just to the right of the back-bone, penetrating the right lung, stopping just under the skin in my breast. It felt about the size of a cannon-ball. I don't know how long I lay unconscious, but when I came to the rebels were all around me. Our men had retreated to the Washington pike, and were making it hot for me as well as the rebels. Although very weak I managed to crawl about 20 feet to the fence. The rebels were now badly demoralized, and were skulking behind everything that afforded shelter. Their officers were compelling them to get up and move forward, and they used their swords freely. I heard several of the men say they had no ammunition, and with horrid oaths they were ordered to take that dead Yank's (meaning me). I never heard minies fly so fast or sound so spiteful as they did there, cutting the weeds and throwing the dirt all over me. Behind the rail fence were a good many rebels firing at our men. Two of them were right behind me, and as they fired the muzzles of their guns were within a few inches of me, and, to prevent burning my face, I put my hat over my eyes. I had just taken my hand away when a ball from our men struck the hat and came so close that it burned my forehead, passed on, and killed a rebel stone dead. I thought at the time that the ball had struck the rall, but after the fighting was over I saw that it had hit one of the rebs just over the eye. Now my worst trouble began. I was | took place. dying with thirst, and, to make matters still shoes; the pain caused was almost unbearable. When he discovered the bullet-hole through

the one, he threw it down in disgust, and said it was a d-n shame to spoil so good a shoe. The next one that came along took my watch, telling me that I wouldn't be able to see what time it was very long; also my pocketbook, empty though,) knife and picture album; but when I beseechingly held out my hand and asked for the latter, he threw it back with an fer that the repulse of the rebs and capture of oath. (I have the album and contents vet.) My next visitor was a mere boy, whom I asked for a drink of water. He placed his hand on his bayonet and said: "I would rather give you this." But he gave me neither, but passed on about than one stand of colors captured, but I dis-10 steps, turned, and walked briskly toward me | tinctly claim that, during that countercharge with his hand still on his bayonet. I thought on the rebs, Max Forvilly, Co. G, 14th Wis., then my time had come, but I did not care much, seized a stand of rebel colors from a fence against for I thought it was impossible for me to live which it stood and handed it to Capt. Manshanded me his canteen, saying: "Drink, I will | the guard. let you see that we are not as bad as you think lecture for coming down there to fight "we-uns." During the engagement the rebs put a battery in position close to where I lay, so that I could battery staid there all night, and to one of me when he was returning from the river with water for his horse, propped me up on knapsacks and blankets, and left his bucket, half When I told him what regiment I belonged to, he looked over toward our old campground of 1862 (about a half mile away), and said: "That was the regiment that guarded about 900 of us to Fort Delaware after the battle of Antietam. You used us well, and I will do the same for you." He came to me several times through the night

and changed my position. At sunrise he came and got his bucket and bade me good-by. I lay on the field until 10 o'clock July 10. All through the night the doctors of both sides and their assistants called on me frequently. The rebel doctor gave me a drink of liquor but the Union doctor had only a little for his own regiment. This same rebel doctor, with two stretcher-bearers, came after me and carried me down to the big buttonwood tree and put me in the ambulance with two wounded we arrived about 11 o'clock, 17 hours after I

was wounded. At the beginning of the engagement our necessary for the ambulance to ford the river. As the front wheels ascended the steep bank I was nearly thrown out in the water; both legs went in up to my knees. I only saved myself by grabbing the hoop at the side of the ambulance. On the hill where the block house stood the rebs had two guns firing at the rallroad bridge to destroy it. They burned all the depot buildings, water-tank, etc. On our way to Frederick we passed a vast number of cavalry, each man with three or four stolen horses

leaded with plunder. When we reached the hospital we found that all the nurses had been sent away to prevent their capture, but the citizens of Frederick came nobly to our assistance-especially the ladies. One young lady, Miss Lizzie Ott, was the first to come to my assistance with a basin of water and soap. After about 30 minutes' hard scrubbing I began to look like a white long weeks Miss Ott was untiring in hereflorts, bringing me every delicacy that could be thought of, and sitting by me hour after hour, fanning me and speaking words of cheer, And,

## Missionary Ridge Again.

from all parts of the country. Every person had reached the fort and run up the 97th's flag- of Missionary Ridge, where we so everlastingly step in for a moment and criticise Comrade T. paper for the address of Dr. C. M. Smith, white And now, comrades, don't let us worry about what each particular regiment or brigade did. cause, and came out on top with flying colors. ington, Kan.

## Couldn't Do Without It.

LAPP, Columbus, Ind.

How the Boys Got the Heifer Into the Stockade, To THE EDITOR: In your issue of Feb. 25, Terrible Experience of a 14th N. J. Boy in that I find an article from "E. H. W., on a "Christmas in Florence." The "wood squad" was the means of saving many a poor fellow's life for the time. But to my story. The foraging alluded to by the comrade was discovered, and Col. Iverson was determined to break it up; so when the squad was formed in line to march

into the stockade at night, each one was

else that might keep soul and body together a little longer. One day while the boys were cutting wood manna came walking through the dense underbrush in the shape of a yearling heifer, right into the midst of the choppers. I need not say that an instinctive fear immediately took possession of each man who beheld the kindly animal that it would by some hocus-pocus vanish from their sight, and to prevent such a calamity some 30 or 40 arms, a strong as the fare of the generous Southron at that time could make them, were stretched out and secured the manna, and O, shame to Northern chivalry! the beautiful animal was actually butchered and dressed. Now, what to do with it was the question, but only for a moment. "We are allowed to carry in sticks; lets us carry in the meat in our sticks." And no sooner said than done. Sticks were procured, split apart, small cavities capable of holding five or ten pounds hewn out of the center, portions of the carcass put in, the halves again united, and by ingenious wedging firmly held together, and the sticks ready with their delicious contents to be carried before the commandant for inspection, and thence into the hungry chum. Well, when the time came to go in the sticks were all loaded, after first Federals fought at Franklin. smearing them with mud to cover up any crack, and further, to create the impression that they had fallen in the mud. Arrived at

we couldn't-without the sticks. "You can go in," And each Yank, with a long face and a hungry stomach—but the meat on our shoulders-walked into the stockade, and Godsend. Now, Comrade "E. H. W., do you recall the event?"-V. D. EDDY, Co. A, 44th N. Y., Rush City, Minn.

the gate the motley cavalcade was halted, and

grounded by its owner, and all submitted to

inspection by the Colonel, who said: "You

each stick carelessly-though carefully-

Gen. A. J. Smith's Raid on Tupelo.

TO THE EDITOR: In THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE of recent date Comrade Fitch tells how Gen. A. J. Smith retreated to Memphis, and invited comrades generally to speak up and make a little history of our own upon the subject. I heartily approve of the suggestion, but would caution comrades to so write as not to have their narrative of events suspected or

While giving Comrade Fitch all due credit for honesty of purpose, I regret that a due regard for truth compels me to take exception to his account of Gen, Smith's raid on Tupelo. It may be that the lapse of so many years has

33d Wis. alone guarded the train. Now, the rarely equaled in a holiday parade. fact is that the 14th Wis. formed a portion of Napier says: "The greatest master of the the guard, and equally participated with the 33d Wis, in the gallant repulse of the rebs on that occasion, forcing them in their flight to abandon a stand of colors, which fell into our hands. The same casual reader would also inthe colors were the work of the 33d Wis. alone. My recollection of that day's fight will not permit me to pass unneticed these inferences. Now, it is possible there may have been more

To make history worth recording, it is imus." But he took good care to give me a severe | perative that it should be accurate. I would therefore request Comrade Fitch to explain why he has ignored the presence of the 14th Wis. at Camargo Cross-roads, and if there were hear every command given the gunners. This | two stands of colors captured on that occasion. -MAX FORVILLY, Co. G, 14th Wis., Menominee,

## Mission Ridge Again.

about whose flag was on Mission Ridge first | wieldy brigades. If it was thought necessary with a good deal of interest, and as the case is to have an outpost at all, a thin skirmish-line still open, and the jury is awaiting further of 50 men to cover our whole front would have testimony before rendering their verdict, permit me to add my testimony as to what I saw. | would, unhampered with orders to fight, cleared I was Lieutenant, commanding Co. B, 86th Ind., and was in the first line of battle, and I have a very vivid recollection of what took place in my immediate vicinity. Comrade about the formation of the line and its adbetween Heaven and h-l, with the position of | ders, and sent word back to fight.

down together. The 35th III, lost their colorbearer right by me and the colors fell on me, and I had the honor of holding them aloft until ing many prisoners, and many that would not on to Wagner's shoulders alone. be captured fell back behind trees and com- On page 97 of No. 10, "Scribner's Campaigns tery of artillery, horses and all. The boys will remember seeing the horses, which were afterward around headquarters. They were spotted into action 2. man and to feel very much better. For 12 ward around headquarters. They were spotted into action." of the 19th Ohio turning one of the cannon | in the rout, but it is not true that the rout | Union flag on the Crutchfield House in Chattacomrades, do you blame me for falling in love after our labor we were not able to touch it off. again in the action. In the immediate front of the detain the regiment, we went into Chattanooga unjust. It regret the publication of the formulation to be communication, but since it has been done I cheerfully admit my mistake, and gladity necessfully admit the being has since been converted into a reservoir for the city water-works; a fine view with her and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a reservoir for the city water-works; a fine view with her and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time by our marderous fire, with her and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time by our marderous fire, with her and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time by our marderous fire, with her and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time by our marderous fire, with her and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time by our marderous fire, with her and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time fed and the fire and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time by our marderous fire, with her and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time fed and two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time fed and the fire and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time fed and the fire and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time fed and the fire and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was brought nearly to a standstill for a time fed and the fire and marrying her? I think I hear two brights and the fire and marrying her? I think I hear two brigades the enemy was a stand cord him the honor he so fairly carned, -t. E. House, which was but a few blocks away. The A CLARK Corneral Co. F. 14th N. J. Com. up against a tree with our color-bearer, who double quick to the rear. At the same time the trade coffee for tobacco with the rebel pickets. army was still visible in the lower part of the mander, Post 87, G.A.R., Department of New was badly wounded. The rebels came on in enemy took up the charge from front and flanks, The 92d did not want the provest duty. They fine style, officers on horseback with drawn and in we went neck and neck and struck our always went to the front and could always be Is sabers; but they came to a sudden halt. We main works at the same instant, and then it found there. W. B. BAILEY, Co. H, 92d III. | main works ized after the charge) into a line of battle across most terrible hand to hand struggle that was UNE of the 17th of December, the letters came have noticed it. In this connection an impor- eral of the boys have been telling, or trying to there until dark, and when we looked for them the most desperate fury when the First Bripointing in from the members of the ald corps tant fact will be remembered by those who tell, what troops were the first to gain the top in the morning they were not there. Mar- gade of our division charged in and ended it THEW McINERRY, Caplain, 86th Ind., Cutler, by driving the rebels to the shelter of the out-

He Corrects Maj. Jenness. New York city, who has been manufacturing to by Maj. Bohn. This firing, however, record regiment, and a better officer never went into through my right arm, put a stop to my fight in that battle should icel proud of the service or more after the first onslaught. The coming. As far as I could see from where I was, they rendered, and the honor done the callant pany went into the fight with Is men and offiour brigade reached the top as soon, if not Rousseau and the lamented Juckson detracts cers, and lost five killed, and on the outer line sooner, than the others, but we got there all nothing from the praise worthily be stowed upon seven wounded, all near the Carter House, and To THE Entrop: I have received the follow- the same, and helped to make one of the most patriotic and loyal man, Gen. A. McD. six captured, all within the worl . : total of 18 ling over so many unimportant matters I will ink postal card in answer to a query in your complete victories made during the rebellion. McCook. There is a goodly number of TRIS- out of 48. ENES received at this office, and no paper is | Gen. Cox says, on same page, that "on the more eagerly sought after or more thoroughly National side the lesses were 2,3%, of which as we were all engaged in the same glorious periode by the old veterans. We have a flour- more than 1,000 were in the two brigades of -John E. Pickard, Co. G, 5th Kan., Wash- meets every Thursday evening in their own promised at the front." hall. I should be much pleased to hear from 1 do not know the loss of either our regiment

FRANKLIN.

Capt. Finney Criticizes Gen. Cox's Account of the Battle of Franklin.

TO THE EDITOR: Believing that the errors of history of the late war, if there be any, should be corrected while its actors are still living, I desire, through the medium of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the soldiers' paper of the country, searched for the valuable bean or something and in behalf of the living and the memory of Gen. J. D. Cox's history of the battle of Franklin as relates to our regiment.

The reader will recognize at once that it takes about the same courage to attack Gen. Cox's writing as it did for the rebels to attack his divisions; but believing that the General did not fully understand the situation and services of Wagner's two brigades in that battle, and, further, that he would not knowingly do an injustice to any of that grand old army, I desire to tell the sad story of the unnecessary sacrifice of more than a thousand as brave men as ever marched to the tune of war's alarm, and with it the story of the brave men who helped to snatch victory from the very jaws of defeat without organization, orders or officers, and this, too, after victory was nearly given to the enemy by the almost criminal mistakes of the commanding officers.

Never was a battle fought with such reckless bravery, such utter disregard of life, such a tremendous loss of General and field officers. and amid such a maddening, sickening butchery of men as the rebels fought at Franklin; and never was a battle fought where men recognized the great disaster of a defeat quicker, or stockade to gladden the stomachs of many a | put forth greater efforts to save the field almost lost by the mistakes of their officers than the

The rebel army after flanking Columbia was held at bay by Wagner's Division (the Second, Fourth Corps) at Spring Hill until Schofield, with all his trains and army, passed in their march to Franklin, when the Second and Third Brigades left Hood's front and in three columns took up the line of march, while the First Brid-d Yanks can't fool me!" And we all knew | gade brought up the rear and retarded the progress of the advancing enemy by several bold stands across their path. The Second and Third, arriving on the Franklin side of the line of hills that crosses the road at right-angles some such stews as were concected and eaten in that one and a half miles south of that town, were old stockade that night was a wonder and a thrown into battle line covering the road upon which the enemy were advancing, the First passing on into town, and was massed in rear of the center of the strong breastworks then in course of construction by Cox's troops. After falling back from place to place, the Second and Third Brigades were ordered to take position from a quarter to a third of a mile in front of and covering center of our main works.

This last formation took place from 30 to 40 minutes before the final advance of Hood, who had, within the last two hours preceding this time, formed his army in battle array, in heavily massed columns in center, with thinner lines to right and left, with his flanks thrown well forward.

Right here I want to say that one of the finest military manuvers I ever witnessed was the formation of Hood's army into battle line that day. His right marched in column somewhat clouded his recollection of what then of fours, right in front; his left the same, with

art may err; he who wars walks in a mist, through which the keenest eye cannot always discern the right path." Turenne exclaims: Speak to me of a General who has made no mistake in war, and you speak of one who has seldom made war." Gen. Schofield's war record is a brilliant one,

Franklin. The formation of Hood's army was within his sight as well as that of the whole Federal army, and just at this time-that is, at the time Wagner's two brigades took their last positionthey should have been sent within our main line, and thereby left the field clear for Cox's long anyway; but, instead of hurting me, he field, commanding the 14th Wis. contingent of men to have opened a murderous fire on the enemy when they reached the point that Wagner's men were swept from; and my word for it, considering the open field, the strong breastworks, and the skill and bravery of Cox's Diworks, let alone ever seeing the inside of them.

visions, no Johnny would have reached the The first mistake, to call it with no harder name, was in not placing those two brigades behind the main works. If a guard-post was needed as a lookout, with orders to withdraw as soon as the attack should be made, it was TO THE EDITOR: I have read the discussion | worse than foolishness to man it with two unbeen all-sufficient, and such a line could and the front in a jiffy. That mistake the General commanding must shoulder.

The second mistake, Gen. Stanley, the commander of the Fourth Corps, of which Wagner's Adair, as well as others, are correct in the main Division was a part, is responsible for in not withdrawing the two brigades in time. And vance, etc. He may be "a little off" as to the third mistake must rest with Gen. Wagner. time, as Comrade Bird, of 35th Ill., suggests; In No. 10, "Scribner's Campaigns of the Civil but he, like me, may not have had the time to War," by Cox, the General says that orders look at watches. I had enough to do and to were given to the two brigade commanders to think of besides. Comrade Bird is right about | withdraw upon the advance of the enemy, and the halt being momentarily at the first line of | that Gen. Wagner was notified of such order; works at the foot of the ridge. That position | that upon such advance the brigade comwas untenable under the heavy artillery fire | manders notified Wagner of the same, and refrom the enemy. But he ought to know | minded him of the order to withdraw; that what we were doing if he was wounded so Wagner was at the Carter House, a house just rebels and started us for Frederick City, where | near the rebel line of works at the top of the | within our main works and fronting on the ridge. We were lying as close to Mother Earth | Spring Hill road, and just where the enemy as we could, and awaiting reinforcements. We broke our main line, and in the center of must have been there half an hour or so in the terrible fight that followed, and that Wagpioneers burned the bridge, which made it great suspense, as though we were suspended ner, in a moment of excitement, forgot his or-

the places reversed and the hot extreme im- | Gen. Cox cites as his authority for this statemediately above us and uncomfortably close, ment, two officers who claimed to have been which Comrade Bird ought to know if he was | with Wagner at the time, and heard him give wounded there, and I believe he was. His such order. The order from Wagner to fight is so in accord with the character of the man, They were skirmishing to our right and kept | that I presume we must believe Cox; and yet on with us, and we got intermixed and lay Mr. John H. Terhune, a prominent and wealthy manufacturer in the city of Anderson, Ind., then an Orderly on Gen. Wagner's staff, tells me that Wagner did order the withdrawal of lace Post, No. 55, Centralia, Ill. Col. Chandler came and got them. The line of | the two brigades. Be that matter as it may, battle below commenced moving to our sup- the responsibility of placing them there, and port, and as it got halfway up the ridge we holding them in such unmilitary position up to Hood's Sarsaparilla now than at any other seajumped up and rushed over the works, captur- | the time of the rebel advance, cannot be shifted | son.

horses, and reminded us of the "circus" at | It is true that the organization of the brihome. I well remember myself and a Captain gades, regiments and companies, were broken color-hearer of the 92d Iil., planted the first around to fire at the retreating enemy, and carried them to the river or that they were not | nooga. Notwithstanding tien. Wood's efforts to formed our forces (which were badly disorgan- | was that the blue and gray were mixed in the | the summit of the ridge, and held the enemy | had in all that war. The fight was raging with side of our earthworks.

Now I speak for myself, my company and regiment, and say that in the break at the main

isling Post (Cady, No. 236) at this place, which | Wagner, which were so names—sarily com-

more of the members of McCook's Corps through | or of the two brigades, but assuming that our the columns of THE TREE SE -AL W. Will- company suffered no greater than the owners, the To the Editor: I have tried for three Barn, Captain, Battery A (Loomis's), 1st Mich. same ratio of losses three grounds the two bris-I perrupted blood, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Again he says: "Near the center, where the Merrill.

lines were temporarily broken, the losses were naturally heavier than on the flanks, where our men stoutly held the breastworks and fought under good cover." Just so; and for the reason that our two brigades staid in the fight when the lines were broken, is the reason of

such a terrible loss of over a thousand men. Gen. Cox says, speaking of Wagner: "He rallied the disorganized brigades at the river.' At about 11 o'clock at night one of Wagner's staff officers found me near the Carter House, the dead of the 57th Ind., to correct so much of and asked me to notify Maj. John S. McGraw, then in command of our regiment, to form the regiment with as little noise as possible and report with it at the river. I found him a few feet to the southeast of the Carter House, delivered the message, and at once formed my company within 10 feet of the Carter House, and with the regiment, with all the companies represented, marched to the river, and from there to Nashville, where, in a few days after, we, with grand old Pap Thomas in command turned on that rebel army and whipped it out of existence.-J. J. FINNEY, Captain, Co. D. 57th Ind., Richmond, Ind.

> Protecting the Ballot-Box in Tennessee. TO THE EDITOR: Having read in THE NA TIONAL TRIBUNE of the daring exploits and heroism of our brave soldiers during the war. I am reminded of something that transpired under the writer's immediate view, that I think has never gone into print. It was in October, 1863, the day of election in Tennessee. The officials at Nashville, having heard that John Morgan and his guerrilla band would make a raid on Nashville, in order to capture and destroy the ballot-boxes and break up the election, concluded to put the city under guard. Accordingly, details were made from all the hospitals of convalescents who were fit for duty About 50 men-the writer included-were sent out on the Charlotte pike. The disposition of guards was made as follows: The reserve was stationed about one mile out from the city. About 200 yards in advance a Corporal and six men were stationed, and again 200 yards further on, an outpost of the same number of men

was placed, with proper instructions. These men were all strangers to each other. there being no two from the same company or regiment. All was quiet until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when we could hear the rebel cavalry coming on the stone pike in the distance. At first we could hear the clatter of the horses' feet, then the rattle of the sabers. On they came. We thought there was fully a regiment of them. We of the second post waited for the alarm from the outpost. The rebels were still advancing, and we thought the outpost would be captured. Presently two shots were heard, and we sent the alarm back to the reserve. The outposts "rallied on the reserve," when an advance was made, and we soon met the enemy. It was no more nor less than an old, rickety market wagon going into the Wednesday market of Nashville. We again took our position: but I think not much has been said about our adventure that night in October, 1863.-P. S. GALLEY, Co. B, 19th Ill., Greenwood, Neb.

To Whom Does the Letter Belong!

To THE EDITOR: During a recent visit to my old home in New York State, I was overhauling a trunk full of old war relies, and left in front from his center; halted at the among them found a long letter which, if my I shall at present confine myself to one portion of the comrade's account—the attack on ready to forward immediately. No counter- on the field of Antictam, and preserved on acour wagon train at Camargo Cross-roads. A marching, no shifting of pieces, but the forma- count of its peculiar and interesting contents. casual reader would naturally infer that the tion was made with precision and dispatch It was mailed at Huntersville, Va., Aug. 3, 1861, and is addressed to Mr. Robert L. Boggs, Co. D. 12th W. Va., care of Capt. William Smith, Cox's Brigade. It was written by Jacob Frank, Co. G. 3d Ohio, and jointly signed by Henry Bender, Jacob Smith, Charles E. Cannon, William Smith, and Richard Horn. I shall be glad, on application, to forward the letter to any of the parties above named, or to any of their friends. And I can safely say

and yet 'tis clouded with a terrible mistake at | that it will be found a highly amusing and peculiar piece of composition. There is a postscript added by Jacob Smith. stating that they had just read in a Cincinnati paper that "William was shot," and the name of Nick Horn is mentioned in another P. S .-

#### C. W. GREENE, Spring Valley, Minn. Losses of the 5th and 10th N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR: In THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE of March 25 John P. Canfield, Sergeant, Co. F, 10th N. Y., says: "I cannot see how their (5th N. Y.) loss was greater than the 10th

It does seem strange, to say the least, as the Brigade. At Gaines's Mill the 19th, out of 575 officers and men (per official report), lost 9 killed or died of wounds and 34 wounded, while the 5th N. Y., out of 450 engaged (official report), lost 56 killed or died of wounds 110 port), lost 56 killed or died of wounds, 110 wounded and 3 missing. At the second Bull Run the 10th N. Y. fell back through the line of battle of the 5th, and the latter were left alone in the position of a forlorn hope to stand before the charge of Hood's old Texas Brigade. The 10th N. Y. lost 31 killed or died of wounds and 84 wounded out of 510; the 5th N. Y., under the immediate command of their Colonel, G. K. Warren, lost 115 killed or died of wounds, 183 wounded and 4 missing out of 490.-AL-FRED DAVENPORT, Sergeant, 5th N. Y., New

He Wants the Sames of Their Regiments. To THE EDITOR: We have buried in our cemetery at this place about 85 comrades, and know the companies and regiments to which a majority of them belonged. There are some, however, whose service is unknown to us, and we should be very glad to have these defects remedied. Any comrade who can give us the information will confer a great favor. The following is a list of the dead: Joseph Brown, 18th Mo.; C. Cummins, 29th Wis.; Joseph Earl, - Ohio; J. Gilmore, 13th Iowa; Henry and Harman Graffy (brothers), 4th Mo.; A. G. A. Gamble, 75th Ohio; W. R. Hanna, 27th Wis.; James Harrison, 4th Va.; Daniel Handy, 4th Mass.; J. Hong, 45th Mass.; Oscar Jennings, 6th Mo.: Wm. Montgomery, Navy; Jas. Monroe and — McConoke, unknown; Wm. Neighbors, Ist Ala. Cav.; George Patchin, 34th Iowa; Jno Pondron, unknown; F. Right, 38th lowa; E. J. Randall, unknown; D. F. Rundel, 12th Ind.; J. T. Williams, unknown. - P. K. Watts, Wal-

The body is more susceptible to benefit from

## The First to Enter Chattanooga.

Bohn was right. Jared Hill, the regimental

PALDING'S ATHLETIC PULES. Harring, Barting, Covedona's Control, Crelleg, Fly 25 auting, Foot linit, Fereing, Cymnastles, Breed Enll, Lawn Tensis, La Crese, Polo, atta, Françaet, Ruantag, cheating, Sharing, and Wrestling, Stating, and Wrestling or the poverning the above Sports contains tin the estillation of Catalogue et all kinds of Sporting only over offered, will be mained for 25 cents, which nount will be refuned to the pure as or of possible amount of \$1 00 min movers. Seal for C. Liberte e amount of \$1 00 min movers. Seal for above Caracous before June 1st, 1883, is provided to compute for a Cosh Premium of \$190.00 to be given the individual violeof \$190.00 to the given the relative standing of the circle Lengue for a P Dais cramely, the trouble of, St. Leng, Knesses nore than one per or exercity guess the relative particing, the \$100.00 will be decode qually moving the precessful contestants. Inclose your guess with order or Catalogue, Adames A. G. Spalding & Bros. 103 Medison St. Chicago.

Mention The National Tribune. MATKIMUNIAL PAPEK.

RICHLY HARBERATED. Established issi, The bursest and best paper of its tains los edecticovests of ladaes and gentlemen want ng correspondents. Also

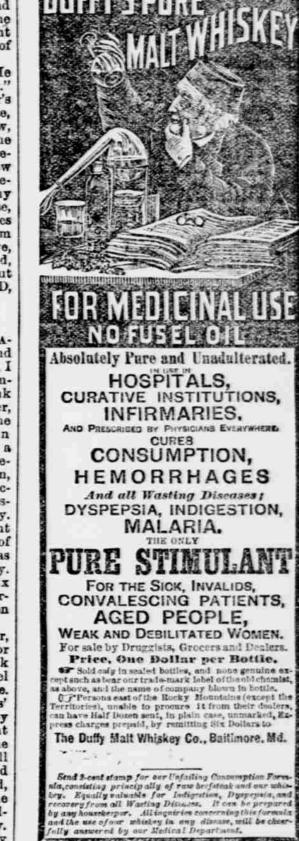
Portraits of Advertisers. Sample copy, for silver, or only fac, a year. Add.
HEART AND HAND, the Medison Same entrage, Hi.

SMOKERS ASK VICTORY the columns of The Trement Al. W. Willer, Captain, Battery A (Loomley's), 1st Mich.

L. A., Brockport, N. Y.

Recumatism and Catarrh, caused Ly pror and ber would cover the losses on the outer line.

Again he says: "Near the center, where the Near the Company sancted against the two brises are ratio of losses through the two brises are ratio of losses throughout the two brises are ratio of losses through the same rat





Chemist and Druggist.

IS THIS WHAT AILS YOUP

Do you feel generally miserable, or suffer with a thousand and one indescribable bad feelings, both mental and physical? Among them low spirits, nervousness, wearlness, lifelessness, weakness, dizziness, feelings of fullness or bloating after eating, or sense of "goneness" or emptiness of stomach in morning flesh soft and lucking firmness, headache, blurring of eyesight, specks doating before the eyes, nervous irritability, poor memory, chilliness alternating with hot flushes, lassitude, throbbing, gurgling or runbling sensations in bowels with heat and ninning their (5th N. Y.) loss was greater than the 10th N. Y., who were brigaded with them under Gen. Warren."

It does seem strange to say the least as the and weariness of the lower limbs, drowsiness after meal 5th and 10th N. Y. entirely composed Warren's but nervous watefulness at night, languar in the morning, and a constant feeling of dread, as if something awful was

about to happen. ant to take and easy directions, which, if you follow, will positively and effectually cure in from one to three weeks time, no matter how bad you may be. Few have suffered from these causes more than I, and fewer still at my age [47] are in more perfect health than I am now. The same ans will cure you.

The Cincinnati Christian Standard says: "We have seen testimonials from sufferers and they all verify the good results obtained from his simple remedies. We know Mr. Stoddard personally, and can vouch for the truthful-ness of his statements. He has been in business in Buffalo for eighteen years, always doing just as heagreed to. Our readers need have no hesitancy in sending him money. THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK, New York, says: "We are ersonally acquainted with Mr. Stoddard, and know that my communication to him will receive prompt and care-Mention The National Tribune.

# IODIDE OF IRON Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, are

E. Fougern & Co., N. Y., Agents for the U.S.

Sold by Druggists cenerally.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S MALE FERN VERMIFUGE

or at Berrie, or from house to home. The now or at Berrie, or from house to perfore that the Straits twork and too 250 per cent. out 12 h Nath at strand for covered to the financial of samular Photos, 13 cents, FAANK 110 FUTNAM, FLORIDA TO THE STANK 110 FUTNAM, FLORIDA TO THE STANK 12 S. 185 Count St. N.Y.



IT PAYS to sell our Rubber Printing Strange broughes from J. M. MILLEN & CO. Mention The National Tribune.

Sample free to these becoming a cents. No risk, quick sales. Territory gives. Fallid DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK-EEDS verifies of the Postpaid Calabague